

female hybrid. Until such time as further hybrids of various parentages have been examined and evaluated, it is not possible to say exactly what significance may be attached to this character. The female Pochard sometimes shows a pale streak in the same locus. But it may also be borne in mind that the females of the Redhead, *Aythya americana* (Eyton), Canvasback, *Aythya valisineria* (Wilson) and Ring-necked Duck, *Aythya collaris* (Donovan), normally show a thin white or pale line in the same area. A well developed thick white streak in conjunction with white at the base of the bill and on the sides of the head is found in the females of the African and South American Pochards, *Netta e. erythrophthalma* (Wied.) and *N. e. brunnea* (Eyton).

As already stated, wild hybrids between the Pochard and the Lesser Scaup are not possible due to the non-overlapping breeding distribution of the two species. However, natural hybrids between the Lesser Scaup and other American species in the genus *Aythya* may occur. In view of the fairly close morphological resemblance of the Redhead to the Pochard, hybrids between the Lesser Scaup and the former species may well exhibit an appearance similar to those described in this paper.

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The Lemon-breasted Canary in Nyasaland

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We have examined an undoubted specimen (♂) of the Lemon-breasted Canary *Serinus citrinpectus* Clancey and Lawson, collected for one of us (R. C. L.) at Chiromo, southern Nyasaland on 1st April, 1962, and now in the Nyasaland Museum, Blantyre. Mr. M. P. Stuart Irwin has kindly compared it with material in the National Museum, Bulawayo. He reports that it is not fully adult, retaining the darker, more brown feathers characteristic of immature specimens on the upper side, though yellow feathers typical of adults are coming in on the throat and chest. It has wing 65, tail 37 mm., while Irwin has given us the following measurements in mm. of six specimens of *Serinus mozambicus* collected by R. C. L. in the Port Herald District, southern Nyasaland:

Wing: 2♂♂	66, 67	Tail: 38, 40
4♀♀	64, 66, 67, 67	38, 39, 39, 40

As Irwin (1961) has pointed out, *S. citrinpectus* averages slightly smaller than *S. mozambicus*, alongside which it lives.

This is the first record of *S. citrinpectus* from north of the Zambezi, though Irwin (1961) has recorded it from the south bank at Tambara, Portuguese East Africa.

Reference:

Irwin, M. P. Stuart. 1961. The taxonomic status and relationship of *Serinus citrinpectus* Clancey and Lawson, with notes on related members of the genus. *Durban Mus. Novit.*, 6 (11): 135-148.